

A NEW GENUS OF UROTHRIPIDAE FROM GUATEMALA
(THYSANOPTERA)

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This paper describes the tenth genus in the family, Urothripidae, which so far includes no forms known to possess wings. Though apterism is general, the generic name given is in allusion to the fact that all progress is by walking.

BAENOTHRIPS, new genus

Antennae 7-segmented, with III and IV longer than broad, V subquadrate, VII longest; eyes small, ocelli and wings absent; vertex with three pairs of forwardly directed setae on tubercles; head, prothorax and legs tuberculate, some on head and prothorax and most of those on legs bearing short pointed setae; tubercles of head in irregular transverse rows, a single transverse row of setae on terga I-VIII but tergum VIII with 2 or 3 similar setae in front of row, tergum IX with about 14 scattered setae in basal half; tergum IX about twice as long as VIII, X about twice as long as IX, fully 10 times as long as greatest width, with 4 terminal setae about 2.7 as long as tube.

Type: *Baenothrips guatemalensis*, new species.

Close to *Bradythrips* Hood and Williams, which, however, has only one pair of forwardly directed setae on vertex, tubercles of head not arranged in transverse rows, pronotum not sculptured, terga with two transverse rows of setae, and tergum IX almost 3 times as long as VIII and almost two-thirds as long as X.

Baenothrips guatemalensis, new species

Female.—Length (distended) 1.7 mm. Head, pro- and mesothorax brown, head darker in each lateral third due to internal reddish-brown pigment, prothorax and mesothorax with scattered masses of similar internal pigment; metathorax and abdomen whitish, with sides of metathorax and of terga I-VIII brownish and with abundant reddish-brown internal pigment mostly arranged in a longitudinal band near each lateral margin, metathorax with irregular masses of grayish (under transmitted light) internal pigment and abdominal segments I-VII with similar pigment, mostly in a transverse band near apical margin of each segment; segment IX narrowly brown along each side; tube light brownish yellow; legs whitish with coxae brown, fore tibiae lightly clouded with brown medially, mid and hind femora in apical half brownish, deeply so above, mid and hind tibiae each with a broad brown band medially, tarsi very lightly tinged with brown, darker beneath apically; antennae whitish, very lightly tinged with brown, more apparent in segment VI, segment VII light brown.

Head densely tuberculate, tubercles in irregular transverse rows, about 5-6 of those in a lateral outline with short setae, head anteriorly prolonged and overhanging bases of antennae, so that segment I is largely concealed, the three pairs of forwardly directed setae on tubercles, the median pair pointed, 60 μ long, the two lateral pairs expanded apically, 52 μ long, eyes of a few large facets, not protruding.

Prothorax with only the epimeral setae developed, these on tubercles, gradually thickening from base to apex, there truncate; fore coxal seta thin, pointed, sculpture mostly of tubercles but anteriorly of transverse lines, near posterior margin with a thickened transverse line; mesonotum in basal half with transverse lines, apical half with tubercles.

Abdomen with lateral apical margins of terga II-VIII produced to tubercles, each armed with a seta, those on II small, pointed, those on III-VII similar to epimeral setae, on VIII narrowed from base to a long thin point; setae on tube 830 μ long; segment IX with sides almost straight but narrowed to base, apical width 50 μ , greatest width near base 118 μ ; tube slightly narrower medially than near base or apex.

Measurements (in microns): Head median length 190, width across eyes 152, greatest width across cheeks 164; prothorax, median length 116, width 228, width including coxae 260; pterothorax median length 152, width 232; tergum VIII, length 76, tergum IX length 160, tube (X only) 308, basal width 27, apical width 29, median width 23.

Antenna:	2	3	4	5	6	7
	36	40	36	31	32	48

Type locality.—Guatemala City, Guatemala.

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Described from one female taken at Quarantine at San Francisco, Calif., on *Odontoglossum grande*, May 29, 1946.

A CHANGE OF NAME IN BUPRESTIDAE

(COLEOPTERA)

During the early part of this year a number of separates were received from Dr. Jan Obenberger of his papers on BUPRESTIDAE published during the war. In one of these papers he described a species from California under the name *Chrysobothris chamberlini*, which preoccupies a name proposed by me, his publications not being available to me during the war. The new name *Chrysobothris chamberlinianus* is therefore proposed for *Chrysobothris chamberlini* Fisher, 1942, U. S. Dept. Agri., Misc. Pub. No. 470, pp. 40-42, figs. 6, 11, not *Chrysobothris chamberlini* Obenberger, 1940, Sbornik entom. odd. Nár. Mus. v. Praze, XVIII, pp. 93-94, fig. 5.

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